

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1797.

[Vol. V.—No. 599.]

VENUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water Streets) A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,
THE SHIP

FELICITY,



370 tons burthen, only 2 years old, and may be sent to sea with very little expence.

The Felicity is now in the river and will be up to town as soon as the ice will permit.—She is allowed to be as faithfully built and as burthened a vessel as any of her size in the United States.

She is well calculated for the London or Liverpool trade.

Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN, or
JONATHAN SWIFT,

January 26.

For Charter,

THE BRIG
Virginia,



Burthen 300 bbls of tobacco.—For term apply to

SHREVE & LAWASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass wares; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box &c. &c.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via New York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten bbls. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, bbls. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in bbls. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE President and Board of Directors having ordered me to considerably increase the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 servants on liberal terms for one year.

Any person disposed to send 20 hands, may send with their people an overseer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the sole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, blanket, and medical assistance, should any accident take place; a doctor being engaged for the use of the workers. I will also give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each squad. Application to be made to me personally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS,

Engineer to the Potomac Comp.

MATILDA,

Via Alexandria.

December 20.

LISBON WINE

10 Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-casks, For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.

Nov. 10.

Bennett and Watts,

Have received by the Brig Liberty, from Philadelphia, the following GOODS, which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

Brass and Brass Headed

And Irons, brass and polished steel Fenders hand bellows, tongs and shovels, Crowley steel in taggons, German do. anvils, and vices, of all sizes, post coffee mills, copper tea-kettles, joiners planes, Scotch braces and bits, saws of all kinds, best claw hammers and augers, best FF English glazed gun powder a box of very neat gentlemen's, ladies', and children's hats, made in the English fashion, new English shoes, patent fleecy hosiery, a variety of oil cloths best 10-4 Flanders bed buns, teine twine of the 1st quality, folio and quarto post paper, foolscap and common do. goat leather, nails, brads, spikes & sprigs, Tickenburgs, Hessian and British osenburghs, wool and cotton cards in boxes, tambouring silk and cotton of all colours, tea trays, waiters, &c. &c.

December 10.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate rates at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accommodate retailers with a credit.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 7.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of ROBERT YOUNG & CO. hath this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said concern removed to the office of Philip Richard Fendall, wherein future all concerned will apply. It is earnestly requested that all those who have claims will exhibit them for adjustment on or before the first day of April next, so that the whole amount may be ascertained, and some mode proposed for their ultimate discharge.

All those indebted to the said concern are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay.

The Store and Warehouse occupied by Robert Young & Co. will be let for 6 years, or their right therein sold for that term, ROBERT YOUNG, PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 10.

City of Washington,

January 12, 1797.

WANTED for the present year at the public works, in the city of Washington, a number of Laborers, for whom 70 dollars per ann. will be given, or 60 dollars from the 1st of March, to the 31st of December next. They will be found in every thing but their clothing and attended by a physician at public expence when necessary.

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Continent for the West Indies, for a few months, I have authorized Mr. Peter Desnoes as my agent for transacting the business carried on by me in this town. Those to whom I am indebted are desired to call on him for payment; and those who are indebted to me, will please to pay their respective balances to him.

P. VIVENT.

Said Peter Desnoes, will rent the Store and cellar, lately occupied by me in King-street, and has for sale on the usual credit, 10 puncheons of 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum.

December 8.

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men. Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO. George Town, Nov. 3.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the Store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Ware, Cabbings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil Spanish Brown do. do. Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow vermilion; verdigris; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; hat-terra trimmings; aqua fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipped candles; flares; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cashmere, mullins, hosiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandise to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Smith, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newson's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted, A quantity of 56's and smaller weights, Soal Leather, Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs, Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Sifted, and other Merchandise, received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th st mo.

Macleod and Yateman,

AT THEIR STORE ON GILPIN'S WHARF, HAVE FOR SALE,

Brown Sugar in bbls

Coffee in bags and barrels, Jamaica Rum, Antigua do. in bbls. & bbls. New-England do. French Brandy, Whiskey, Bell Carolina Indigo, Crude Salt petre, Cadiz Salt,

Which they will sell low for cash, produce, or good notes at the usual credit.

January 24

Mandeville & Jamesson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Four boxes, 1 IRISH LINENS well One Bale 1 assorted. Twenty puncheons 4th proof Rum, Fresh Raslin in kegs, boxes, & jars, Do. Figs in barrels and jars, Do. Grapes in jars, Soft shelled Almonds, A few Boxes Sweetmeats, Do. Capers.

Also—Coarse and fine Salt, with a very general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell for cash, or at the usual credit.

A good Clerk wanted.

Also, a Black Man to hire as a Porter by the year.

Dec. 8.

CORNIA C Brandy, in pipes. Holland's Geveva, in pipes. Liverpool fine Silb. Lisbon, and Allum

Spanish Hides, &c. FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 21.

Blank Manifest for sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hardshorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 bathal Lacks, 6 lots of elegant China, 200 casks of best New-York Stone Lime, 30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum. Also on hand, Bell Swedish and country made Bar Iron, St. Ubes Salt, James River Coal, 3d and 4d Nails in casks of 25 and 50 thousand each, A few bushels warranted Clover feed, Cambooses of a good size, And a quantity of Rugs.

December 19.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing 115 acres, lying on Cameron Run, distant about 6 miles from Alexandria. The tract is on many accounts eligible.—It is remarkably healthy, a convenient distance from the great Newgate road, and commands a pleasing view of the greater part of the valley, through which the Chesapeake beautifully winds its course. This tract is well proportioned with respect to upland and meadow ground, and has been such improvements as might be easily adopted for immediate residence. For further particulars apply to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 3.

FOR SALE.

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT NANKEEN CHINA,

consisting of 183 pieces each, Liverpool and Cadiz salt in bulk, and salt in sacks.

100 quarter chests Tea of different kinds— 60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Islands and continental Rum— Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corfica and Port Wines, in bbls. pipes and quarter-casks—

French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—

Loaf sugar in barrels, Muscovado sugars—

Coffee—

Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder root, best mustard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cassia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in tugs.

Soal leather of the best quality—Salt petre, refined and crude—white and brown soap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—

Leiper's snuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Also, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Irish linen, well assorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESON.

October 10.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, the 28th December, a negro man named SAM, about 21 years of age, near six feet high, a stout active fellow, with a brazen countenance, a caulker and ship carpenter by trade. Had on when he went away, a Bath coating round jacket and trousers, the fore finger on one of his hands is much burnt.—It is expected that he has got a forged pass. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any jail, for that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HUGHES.

January 3.

To be Rented.

A Two Story Brick House on the north side of King Street, next door to Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr. David Davey's.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

January 26.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

POLITICAL.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

**TO THE LANDHOLDERS IN
THE UNITED STATES.**

**TRUE REPUBLICAN IDEA OF
TAXATION.**

A friend who on a former occasion has addressed you in this public manner, would now, from the same motives, call your attention to the present subject; the importance of which is great and interesting. His observations shall be short and plain; he therefore hopes they will be found neither tiresome nor unworthy of general notice.

It is unnecessary to inquire here, why government is instituted; it being too obvious in this enlightened age and country, to admit of question. But as the necessity of instituting taxation would seem, from the complexion of many arguments brought forward in favor of particular modes of taxing, to be less generally acknowledged, we will ask, why are taxes imposed upon the citizens of any country? The answer is obvious—to support government. What then should be the rule for the apportionment of taxes amongst the individuals of society? The benefit which each derives from government. Now, since the laws in a free country, secure equally the lives and liberties of all, there is no way of determining the relative advantages derived from government, but by the property protected of each individual person. Therefore it follows that, EVERY ONE SHOULD BE TAXED, AND MADE TO PAY, IN EXACT PROPORTION TO THE VALUE OF HIS PROPERTY. Every man should be obliged to pay his proportion, without any option in the case. This is the true theory. But difficulties may occur in practice, from fraud, false oaths, &c. Must we therefore totally abandon the theory? Surely not. For though it be true that many principles, however good, cannot fully be put into operation, it is equally true, that practice cannot be right when not founded on a just and true theory. Those articles ought to be selected for taxation, which being matters of record or otherwise ascertained, are most readily come at, and leave the least room for deception.

Direct taxes are to be preferred to indirect for many reasons. They are simple in their mode of collection; this mode is within the means of general information; the attention of the people is therefore kept awake; and the awakened attention forms a powerful check upon the tendency to public profusion, incident to every government. Not to mention any thing of the propriety of averting every unnecessary infringement of private right, and every intrusion upon domestic concerns; which inconveniences are peculiarly incident to excise laws, in particular.

The tendency of excise laws are worse than, perhaps, we, in the infancy of our political institutions, may be willing to believe; but to prove this tendency, and to be convinced that under colour of expediency, a severe despotism in effect, may be established even where the people are represented, we need only to observe the operation of those laws in other countries.

Though it is the duty of every good citizen not only to conform to every existing legal institution, but to encourage his fellow-citizens in the

like disposition, it is still undoubtedly true, that the most just and equitable measures ought to be preferred; and, therefore, though expediency at present recommends the excise laws of our own country, the sooner the true and just principles of taxation can be adopted, certainly the better. For all abuses of government have arisen gradually; and the same expediency which now excuses the existence of those laws, may, and probably will, increase the objects of excise.

Of direct taxes, that on land is the most obvious, and, all things considered, the best. And although difficulties will occur in the valuation of landed property, it is yet possible to render it sufficiently exact, by appointing commissioners for each state, who, in conjunction with the assessors of each county or township, shall estimate the value of such property.

But admit that the difficulties attending the institution of a plan for laying a land tax should prove too numerous to be foreseen or avoided in the first experiment; is not the end we have in view sufficiently momentous to animate our persevering endeavors to surmount them? What can be of more consequence to our national prosperity than the discharge of our national engagements—the payment of our national debt? This would remove a fruitful source of contention amongst our own citizens—raise our credit abroad—and add strength and vigour to all our operations, whether in peace or war. But as our present revenues are far short of the attainment of these desirable ends, how shall they be accomplished without increasing our taxes?

To the good sense, patriotism, and public virtue of America the above considerations are submitted, with the utmost deference and respect.

*Shannon-hill (Berkley County),
February 3, 1797.*

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

*Department of State,
January 16, 1796.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

8. "It might be said that it applauded their [the English] audacity; all submission to their will, it allowed the French colonies to be declared in a state of blockade, and their citizens interdicted the right of trading to them."

If among the multitude of such complaints as Mr. Adet has exhibited any one could excite surprise, this charge is calculated to produce it. Here a formal charge is made against the government of the United States, that it did not controul in another independent nation the right of judging of its own affairs—that it did not forbid and effectually prevent the officers of a foreign power, the British Admirals and Commanders, in the West-Indies, declaring certain French Colonies to be in a state of blockade!—"But the official legalization of a proclamation had been posted up under our eyes, prohibiting our commerce with the French Colonies, and suspending to us alone the law of nations!" The answer to Mr. Fauchet from the Secretary of State represents this matter differently. The British Consul General at Philadelphia, by a publication on the 10th of April 1795, gave notice that he had received official communications that the Islands of Guadeloupe, Marigalante, and Desirade were by proclamation issued by his Britannic Majesty's General and Vice Admiral commanding in the West Indies, declared to be in an actual state of blockade; and that neutral, (not

singly American) vessels, were thereby prohibited from attempting to enter any ports or places in those Islands with supplies of any kind, under the penalty of being "dealt with conformably to existing Treaties, and as warranted by the established laws of nations." And while existing Treaties (our treaty with Great Britain had no operative existence till six months after the Consul's advertisement) and the laws of nations were avowed to be the rules by which the property of neutrals was in this case to be adjudged, had they reason to complain? If any neutral vessels attempted to enter any of those ports which were not in reality in a state of blockade, and yet were captured, could they be condemned? Certainly not by the rules which the British prescribed to themselves; "treaties and the laws of nations." But if the British commanders proclaimed untruths, and issued arbitrary orders for capturing neutral vessels, and their cruisers and courts of admiralty executed them arbitrarily, could the American government prevent them? We could demand of the British government satisfaction for injuries to our own citizens consequent on such orders; and if any such were sustained, the arrangements for making reparation are now in execution. But admitting that any ports in the French Colonies were in fact blockaded, who should notify it to neutral nations accustomed to trade with those ports? Certainly the officers of that power whose fleets and armies formed the blockade: and in the United States no mode of giving universal notice could be so effectual as a publication in hand-bills and newspapers.

9th. "It eluded all the advances made by the Republic for renewing the treaties of Commerce upon a more favorable footing to both nations; it excused itself on the most frivolous pretexts; whilst it anticipated Great Britain, by soliciting a treaty in which prostituting its neutrality, it sacrificed France to her enemies; or rather looking upon her as obliterated from the Map of the World, it forgot the services she had rendered it, and threw aside the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude was a governmental duty."

On the advances referred to, the first were made by Mr. Genet. These you will see in the printed correspondence between him and Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Genet's letter is dated the 23d of May, 1793, in which he informed the government that he was authorized to propose a treaty on a "liberal and fraternal basis." Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris our Minister at Paris, dated the 23d of August, 1793, assigns the reason for postponing the negotiation. "The Senate (says he) being then in recess, and not to meet again till the fall, I apprized Mr. Genet that the participation in matters of treaty, given by the Constitution to that branch of our Government, would of course delay any definitive answer to his friendly proposition. As he was sensible of this circumstance, the matter has been understood to lie over till the meeting of the Senate." Congress were not to meet until December; consequently there was no necessity of precipitating the Business. But with the best dispositions to form new commercial arrangements mutually more beneficial than those of the Treaty of 1778, the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, from the moment he landed at Charleston until the date of his letter on the subject of the negotiation, was sufficient to excite caution in the American government. He had there violated the sovereignty of the United States. "By authorizing the fitting and arming of vessels in that port, enlisting men, citizens and foreigners, and giving them commissions to cruise and commit hostilities on nations at peace with us," and with

* *State Papers*, p. 11.

† *State Papers*, p. 68.

‡ *Letter to Mr. Morris, August 16th 1793. State Papers*, p. 58.

whom we had extensive commercial connections. "These privateers were taking and bringing prizes into our ports, and the consuls of France were assuming to hold courts of admiralty on them, to try, condemn, and authorize their sale as legal prizes." Nevertheless, the government, really desirous of forming a new and more advantageous commercial treaty with France, instructed the minister of the United States at Paris to manifest the same to the executive of France, and to suggest for this purpose that the powers of Mr. Genet be renewed in his successor. It is true, that in his letter, dated the 30th of September, Mr. Genet had renewed the proposition of negotiating a commercial treaty; but how was it possible for the government to undertake a negotiation with the minister after "The correspondence which had taken place between the Executive and him" (a correspondence on his part replete with insults) "and the acts which he had thought proper to do and to countenance in opposition to the laws of the land?" After the government had instructed our minister at Paris to desire Mr. Genet's recall; and to declare to the government of France "The necessity of having a representative here disposed to respect the laws and authority of the country, and to do the best for their interest which they would permit;" "and when it was only an anxious regard for those interests, and a desire that they might not suffer, which induced the executive in the mean time to receive his communications in writing, and to admit the continuance of his functions so long as they should be restrained within the limits of the law, as theretofore announced to him, or should be of the tenor usually observed towards independent nations by the representative of a friendly power residing with them?" Under such circumstances what answer could the executive return to Mr. Genet more proper, and more marked with attention to France, than that his letter "would be considered with all the respect and interest which its object necessarily required?"

It is probable that the powers to negotiate a commercial treaty were not renewed to Mr. Genet's successor; certainly they were not communicated to our government.

We now come to the fresh overtures of a commercial negotiation made by Mr. Adet.

The first notices of them are found in memoranda of fact dated the 27th and 29th of June 1795; and subscribed by the secretary of state. By these it appears, that on the 13th of June Mr. Adet arrived at Philadelphia. On the 15th Mr. Fauchet introduced him to the secretary of state,—on the 16th Mr. Adet informed the secretary that he should the next day send some act of the French government, relative to commerce; but it was not sent. On the 22d of June Mr. Adet was reminded of the promised communication. He said it was copying, and gave reason to suppose that he should forward it on that day; but on that day nothing was received.

On the 29th of June, 1795 Mr. Adet had an interview with the secretary of state: He observed that he brought with him the commercial decrees which Mr. Genet had formerly propounded to our government, and instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce upon their basis. He was asked whether he had any documents to communicate. He replied that he would send them that day. He said he had to communicate some inquiries respecting the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain. He observed that it was understood, that the United States had disabled themselves from entering into a new commercial treaty upon a liberal scale with France. The secretary answered that he had determined before he came, to ask the permission of the President to communi-

§ *State Papers*, p. 68.

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ate to him a copy of the treaty; and then he might say in what part he supposed that any impropriety with respect to France existed. The President having afterwards assented, the secretary on the same day delivered to Mr. Adet a printed copy of the treaty on which he promised to communicate his remarks.

These remarks dated 30th, and the Secretary's answer dated July 6th, relating the objections they contained, I have already noticed. The subsequent proceedings will show either that those objections did not make any strong impressions on Mr. Adet's mind, or that the Secretary's answer had removed them.

On the 30th of June 1795, Mr. Adet communicated a part of his instructions relative to "a new commercial treaty and a new consular Convention to be entered into between France and the United States." The instructions imported that he was only to "prepare with the American government the means and arrangements" of these treaties, and then to communicate them to the committee of Public Safety. The object of the new treaty was declared to be "to found the commercial relations of the two republics upon stipulations more reciprocally advantageous, and more clearly advantaged than that of 1778, and the object of the Confidential Convention to secure the execution of the commercial treaty."

The Secretary of State answered on the 1st of July, expressing the readiness of the government to open the proposed negotiation; and requested a communication of the dates of the decrees to which Mr. Adet's instruction referred.

On the 8th of July 1795, Mr. Adet replied to the Secretary of State that he neither knew nor possessed "any other decree relative to the new negotiation to be opened between France and the United States than that of the 5th of February 1793," communicated to us by Citizen Genet. This letter of the 8th was received the 12th accompanied by a note of the latter date apologizing for the delay on account of sickness. On the 12th the Secretary of State had written to him, pressing him on the subject of the new negotiation.

On the 16th of July 1795, the Secretary of State again wrote to Mr. Adet; and after informing him that as he was not clothed with any very formal authority upon this subject, the President of the United States had thought proper to place him (the Secretary of State) upon the same and no other footing,—the secretary proposed that the negotiation should be conducted in writing, unless when either thought it expedient to have an interview on any particular difficulty. And then assuring Mr. Adet that no unnecessary procrastination should be found in the secretary of State, further proposed, that Mr. Adet should state 1st the parts of the treaty which he wished to be corrected; and 2d, any additions which seemed to him desirable; but expressed the readiness of the secretary to adopt any other better mode of conducting the negotiation if such occurred to Mr. Adet.

* Mr. Adet has since corrected this date, the decree intended being dated February 19, 1793. This is already published with the State Papers of that year, page 15.

[To be continued.]

To be Rented,

For a term of years,

The House and Store on

Barber's wharf, lately occupied by Robert Henderson,—the house is calculated for the accommodation of a family; and as a stand for the Wet Good and Grocery business, there is none superior in town. For terms apply to

JAMES CAVAN.

February 7.

Alexandria, February 7.

Extract from the Bermuda paper of January 14.

Monday came on a violent gale of wind here, which continued all the day and following night, but we do not yet hear of any mischief being done at sea. It came on with the wind at East, but at last got to the N. W.

Within the last 14 days past, several pairs of wrecks have come on shore on the north side of these islands, supposed to belong to some ship or brig cast away on the rocks, and we fear the crew were all lost.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, capt. Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

"On the 15th ult. arrived at Fort Loyal, Sir R. Abercrombie, Gen. Hope, from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate; and we learn that 15000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head-quarters.

"The tranquillity is at length restored to the ill-fated island of St. Vincent and Grenada, and the insurgents of St. Lucia are nearly reduced—the Charibs have all surrendered, and are now in the island of Barbadoes.

"On the 26th ult. six sail of the line, with some frigates, failed it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish Squadron, consisting of five ships of the line."

[Am. Daily Ad.]

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

No. 11,000—the fortunate number which drew 20,000 dollars in the Harvard College Lottery, is owned by Messrs. Reed and Green, of Keene, N. H. They have been confined in prison for some time, for debt; and one of them, in custody of an officer, arrived in town on Saturday, to claim this boon of fortune. It is said that 35,000 dollars have been drawn in the last Harvard lottery, by three tickets owned within eight miles of their residence!

[N. Y. Paper.]

By Post.

NORFOLK, JANUARY 30.

Yesterday a fracas of a serious nature took place in Portsmouth, between the crew of the French frigates and some of the inhabitants of the town, on which, we are confidently informed, a very active Magistrate and a few of the most respectable inhabitants were severely wounded. How this unfortunate altercation took place, we cannot at present state.

Letters received yesterday from Philadelphia state that an embargo has taken place: the orders have been sent to different ports, so as to have it in every port on the same day; and instructions are issued to put our for's in order. The opinion is, that war is highly probable.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

We understand from good authority that Danish and Swedish, as well as American vessels, have been condemned by the French tribunals in Spain, together with their cargoes, under the pretence of intercepting the trade of neutrals with English ports.

WILMINGTON, JANUARY, 28.

The resolution published in this paper a few days since, for submitting to the citizens of this state, the proprie-

ty of uniting the whole peninsula so as to form one state, or of uniting this state to Pennsylvania or Maryland, &c. was carried in the Senate with but one dissenting voice; it was, however, lost in the House of Representatives.—All the Newcastle members voted for the resolution.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Suffolk, Daggett, Amsterdam.
Brig Aurora, Spooner, Guadaloupe.
Schooner Mary, Eveleth, St. Croix.
Betsy, Whitteredge, Salem.
Sloop Nancy, Ward, Antigua.

CLEARED.

Schooner Maria, Keen, West-Indies.

DIED.—On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY SMITH, wife of Mr. HUGH SMITH of this town.

Anniversary Ball.

THE Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity on both sides of the Potomac, are respectfully invited to a BALL, to be held at Mr. Gadsby's Ball Room, on Friday Evening, the 10th of this month, to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States.

Gentlemen must provide themselves with tickets of admission, which may be had of Mr. Gadsby.

N. B. As the President's birth-day happens to fall on Saturday, it has been deemed proper to celebrate it on Friday to avoid any encroachment on the Sabbath.

Alexandria, 7th Feb.

JOHN G. LADD.

HAS for sale at his Warehouse, on Prince Street,

West-India and Conti-

tinental Run,
Holland Gin,
Sugars,
Boston Beef,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and } Wine,
Sherry,
Sail Cloth,
Irish Linens,
Crockery Ware,
Pipes,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
Boots and Booties,
Writing, Booting and bonnet paper.
Sole Leather,
Cheese,
Soap,
Mould and dipped Candles,
Salt,
Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar,
Tanner's Oil,
Timothy and Clover Grass Seed, &c.
February 7.

Garden Seeds

Imported from London in the ship Henry, for sale at the subscribers dwelling, near George-Town Ferry, on the Virginia shore. Orders left with Mr. John Stone, at said Ferry, will be duly received and immediately attended to.

N. B. A further supply to the following list is daily expected.

EARLY mallow Beans, white blossom do. kidney do.—Best early peas, golden hotspur do. charlton do. large marrow-fat do. dwarf do. do. large sugar do. green runcival do. ficke do.—Early York Cabbage; sugar loaf do. Battersea do. drum head do. Savoy do. red Dutch do.—Early and late cauliflowers—purple and white brocoli—red heat—endive—broad crests, pepper do.—parsley—celery—corn salad—cucumber and mellow—carrat, onions, radish—spinage, turnips, summer onions—a few kinds of flower seeds, the most esteemed in the English gardens.—Also, a small quantity of Rye Grass at 2 dols. per bushel, and Lucern at 1/3 per lb.—Apple Trees, Lombardy Poplars, and pride of China.

NICHOLAS HINGSTON.

February 7

1797

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, February 18, 1797.

- A.—W. M. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. Arell, care of Mr. Longdore James Anderson, Salvington.
B.—Robert Bahr, Smith and Wolfe doctrs. George Boyer, on board the Hoop Nancy, John Bacon, Wm. Burlett, Robert Burton, Wm. Burton, John Belliers, Freshman, Solomon Beaton, Alexander Baggot, Charles Bridgman, M. Berger, Capt. James Buchanan, Mr. Badin, Philip T. Baker, Prince George County, Rev. Edw. P. Ball, Theo. Boucher, care of William M. Knight, Sarah M. Brook, George Beard, John Barry, Lucy Brown, care of G. Brown, Haver, Daniel Bradley, care of Capt. Wiley.
C.—Eliza Carter, John Campbell, John Crawley, at Mr. Woolsey's, Thomas Collins, Wm. Chapman, Jacob Cox, George Chapman, Jun. at W. H. Washington's, Tho's. Cradell, James Card.
D.—ohn Duff, tavern keeper, James Davidson, Mont. Deibux, Jesse Dunbar, Mr. Darley, Union Street, Captain Wm. Duer, Stephen Day, sail maker, Dan. F. Dulaney.
E.—Joseph English.
F.—Thomas Fite, Francis Fairbairne, Wm. Fortney, Jonathan Faw, Abram Faw, Thomas Filmer.
G.—Thomas Gaskins, Joseph Grant, Mont. Gaskins, Michael Grater, Butcher, John Goulding, care of Christopher Myers.
H.—John H. Hall, Margaret Higerty, Charles Harper, Mary Harper, Asa Hill, James Harper, Dr. Benj. Hall-kill, Robert Henderson, Wm. Hoffman, Nich. Hingston, George Hartley, care of M. Seasmith, Hawthorn and Dondale, negro Hannah, care of Will the carpenter.
J.—Benjamin Jones, John Italian, Capt. Samuel Jones, on board the brig Diamond.
K.—John Kent, Fairfax county, C. L. Kone.
L.—Jesse V. Lewis, Printer, Mont. Labrelescho, Mont. Latour, Elias Longdon, Theod. Lee, Alexander Latimer, Isaac Lamborn, care of Tho's. Filmer.
M.—Neil Mooney, Dan. M'Lean, baker, Edward May, Sarah the wife of Thomas Mathews, Capt. Robert Macinister, of Pauzept, now in Potomac river, Charles M'Donald, care of Wm. M'Knight, Martha Miller, John Malson, Alexander M'Kenzie, George Minor, Tho's. Malson, Thomas Mathews, Daniel M'Dougall, Hester Mullikin, care of Bernard Bryan, Henry M'Cue, James M'Clanaghan, John Potts.
N.—Amos Newhall.
O.—John Osburn, Joseph O'Neal, Mr. Odds.
P.—Henry Peske, Gum-spring, Thomas Polard, Jun. Samuel Price, at Mr. Gunning's, painter.
R.—John Rofs, John Radford, Dennis Ramsay, Thomas Richards, Capt. F. Richardson, Costas Ridgeway, Abilom Rous, Nathaniel Rice, care of John Potts.
S.—James Stevenson, at Buckland and Muir's, John Smith, blacksmith, Abraham Stone, on board the schooner Nancy, Matthew White, Capt. Lewis is Savanoe, Wm. Smith, Jesse Small, care of George Rutter, Ann Smith, Thomas Summers, Adam M. Stewart, Drury Shropps and Philip Read, care of Ben. Andrew, Wm. Summers.
T.—Wm. Smith, Wm. Thompson, Elias Travers, Robert Troy, Salisbury, Capt. Toulson, on board the ship Dolly, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor.
V.—Samuel Vail.
W.—John Wells, Nat. Winter, Daniel Wren, George Washington, Alia, the wife of John Wood, Levin Wales, Capt. Henry Webb, on board the ship Delaware, Capt. Thomas Webb, Joshua Wells, care of Mr. Malson, Robert Walls of Baltimore, Andrew Wales, Thomas Whitney, care of Robert Shock, Wm. Wright, Samuel P. Watkins.

JAMES M. M'KEA, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of Ground situate

on King Street between Water and Union Streets; 30 feet front and running back 116 feet to a 20 feet alley. Apply to

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Feb. 6.

ALEXANDRIA.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 31, 1797.

Francis Peyton, Dennis Hamlay, and Samuel Craig, or any two of them, are appointed a committee to settle the Public Accounts for the Corporation for the year 1796.

And Ordered, That they meet at the Council Chamber, for that purpose, on the 9th of February at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That the following premiums be paid for the supply of Water in the time of fire viz.

For the First Hoghead of Water which shall be brought to the house on fire, Four Dollars.

For the Second Hoghead of Water, Three Dollars.

For the Third Hoghead of Water, Two Dollars.

For the Fourth Hoghead of Water, One Dollar.

And for every Hoghead of Water which shall be brought after the above four, Half a Dollar.

Provided the Water be brought before the Fire is extinguished, in hogheads having a good leather or canvas hose affixed near the chine, at least nine feet long.

JONAH THOMPSON,

MAYOR.

Notice.

THE Freeholders and House-keepers are hereby informed that on the second Tuesday in February, an election will be held at the Council chamber, for 12 persons to serve as Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen for the year 1797.

I would just observe that the citizens of Alexandria are much interested in the good order and internal police of the town, and that a general and timely suffrage is expected, that the poll may be seasonably closed.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

February 2.

Fire-wood & Locust posts for Sale.

ABOUT 250 cord of best green Oak and Hickory Wood, ready to be delivered at Mr. Mercer's landing on the south side of Aquia Creek, near the mouth, which will either be sold at the landing, or 10c. a cord given for the freight to Alexandria or George-Town, as offers may occur. Apply to the subscriber, manager on the premises, who will also dispose of 200 barrels of Corn to be delivered at Marlborough, at the mouth of Potomac creek.

WILLIAM HAY.

February 4.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on or about the 15th day of January last, some ill disposed person or persons did barbarously cut and hack my horse on Mr. Thomas Herbert's plantation adjoining Cameron, in a lot at present occupied by some English butchers—being fully sensible of the injury done me without provocation, I do hereby offer the above reward to any person who will inform against the perpetrator of said fact, so that he may be brought to condign punishment.

MICHAEL O'MEARA

February 5.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax Street, in the city, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied by John Duffey. The lot is 28 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large a frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other lot of Ground on Wolf Street, 80 feet, running back 100 feet 3 inches to a 10 foot alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground-rent of five pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

Public Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Samuel Harrison, late of the town of Alexandria, dec. or to the estate of his late wife Barbara, by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. And those who have any demands against either of the said estates, will please to bring their accounts forward regularly attested, that provision may be made for the speedy payment thereof.

P. MARSTELLER, Adm.

Jan. 24.

To Let,

For a term of three or more years, That valuable stand for business, situate on King Street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24.

For Sale.

NEAR the Great Falls of Potomac, in Loudoun County, 4 or 500 acres of Land sufficiently level for farming. About 100 acres are cleared and but little worn. This tract is well watered, and contains several acres of natural meadow. The timber is oak, hickory, and chestnut, and there is on one part of it a sufficiency of the latter alone to enclose perhaps the whole. Mr. Robert Reed who at present lives on the premises will show the land to any person willing to view it, and the terms may be known by a letter directed to the subscriber, and left at the Post Office, Alexandria.

T. FAIRFAX.

January 12.

Valuable Lands, AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun County, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wednesday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

All the real and personal

Estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky lands) consisting of two tracts of Land, six valuable Slaves, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distance, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will no doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will show it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not partially paid;—for all sums under the above ready money will be required.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day, till all is sold.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of sale, that they may be discharged. GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 10.

For Sale,

A likely Negro Man, about 28 years old, apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

January 24.

Nov. 25.

UNION BREWERY. Strong & Table Beer

now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

IN COUNCIL.

JANUARY 5, 1797.

Ordered, That the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit to be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria Newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Eastern papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINTIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December 27, 1796.

1. **RESOLVED**, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

2d. **RESOLVED**, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificate heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. **RESOLVED**, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. **RESOLVED**, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. **RESOLVED**, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. **RESOLVED**, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Eastern papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the State may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Cuthbert Powell & Co.

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. Norwood, in King-Street, A complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they now offer for sale on the most moderate terms.

January 28.

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling House in King-Street, next door to William McKnight's tavern. The house is in good repair, and very convenient for a small family, with a good kitchen and cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to the premises. CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

January 28.

Wanted Immediately,

A N Overfar on the shares, on Shattuck, Joah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed. Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honestly, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 25 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Albini's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, is a distant about 50 miles. The improvement on a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are built in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, wagoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimneys and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stable, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky:—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 6000 acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullitt's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and State of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a wagon and team of 3 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28.

12wep

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Tuesday the 12th of May, 1793, a mulatto fellow named SOLOMON BRO. KENBERRY; about 3 feet 8 inches high—he is now near 32 years of age, is stout & well made, and turns his toes a little out when he walks. As he has been used chiefly to waiting in the house, and attending on gentlemen, he has acquired a good deal of politeness, speaks very well, but rather quick. He took with him a variety of good clothes. He was seen in Baltimore two days after he ran off from Alexandria, with a number of letters with him, some directed to merchants in Philadelphia, and others to merchants in New York, which letters I make no doubt were forged. At Baltimore I have been informed he took the stage for New-York. He also was furnished with plenty of money to bear his expenses. Since the time he was seen in Baltimore, he has made his escape to Boston, and was seen there by a young gentleman that lives in Alexandria in the month of June '95. This young gentleman saw him and talked to him there, he was then hired to a Mr. Daniel Pearce, Jun. merchant, No. 35, Long Wharf, Boston. He has also been seen there by Capt. Job Green. Capt. Green says he could never get to speak to him, he always gave him the dodge. Any person that will deliver him to Daniel Doughlas, flour inspector, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, living at the Falls of Difficulty, shall receive the above reward.

PRICHARD NEWBY.

February 2.

3w

For Sale,

TEN Lots opposite Mr. James Keith's wharf, on the west side of Water-Street. These lots are from 20 to 25 feet front, and from 63 to 123 feet deep, and are most of them an east front, and are in point of situation equal to any lots at the lower end of the town for private buildings. Any person wishing to purchase may be accommodated low for cash, or on a short credit—or should any person be inclined to buy the whole, they will meet with a great bargain, by applying to the subscriber near Mr. Philip R. Fendall's.

ROBERT G. LANPHER.

WE have stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will store it on the customary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESON.

February 4.